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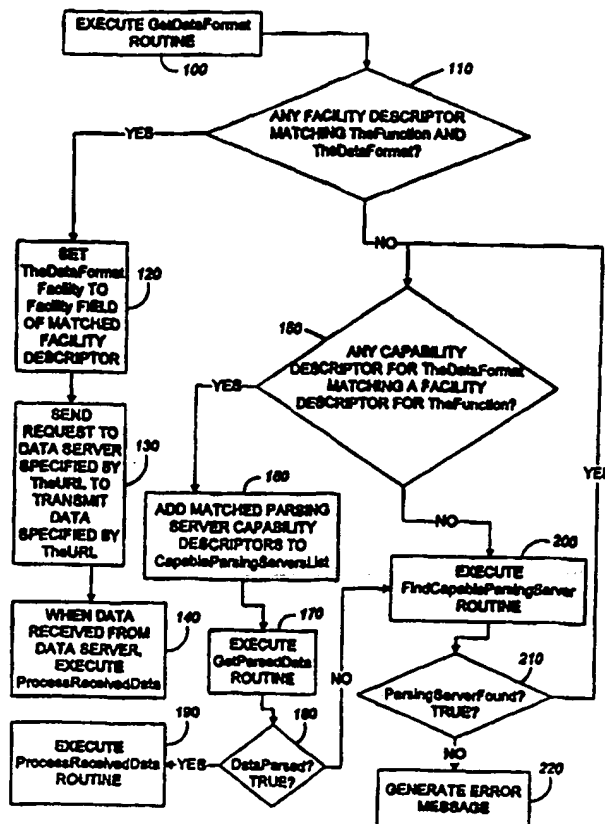
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amendments.*(54) Title: DATA STREAM PROCESSING ON NETWORKED COMPUTER SYSTEM LACKING FORMAT-SPECIFIC DATA  
PROCESSING RESOURCES

## (57) Abstract

In a data network including server systems and client systems, a method of converting data from a first format unusable by a client system into a second format usable by the client system comprising the steps of sending the data to a parsing server capable of converting such data from the first format to the second format, parsing the data in the parsing server from the first format to the second format, and sending the data in the second format to the client system.



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DATA STREAM PROCESSING ON NETWORKED COMPUTER  
SYSTEM LACKING FORMAT-SPECIFIC DATA PROCESSING RESOURCES

Background

5           The invention relates to processing data on a networked computer system lacking format-specific data processing resources.

          Wide area networks (WANs), such as the Internet, facilitate the exchange of electronic data between  
10 heterogeneous computer systems. Through client/server mechanisms such as HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) or File Transfer Protocol (FTP), data created or stored on one computer system can be made readily available for transfer to and use on another computer system.

15           In particular, computer systems on a WAN can be configured to operate as "clients" and "servers." With HTTP, for example, clients generate request messages which are sent over the WAN to servers. The request messages include a Uniform Resource Locator (URL), an  
20 alphanumeric string uniquely identifying the location of a data resource (e.g., a data file or a process for generating a stream of data) on the WAN. When a request message is received by a server, the server fetches data from the requested resource and transmits the data to the  
25 client.

          One impediment to such an exchange, however, is data format incompatibility. Modern software programs, such as word processors, desktop publishing systems and multimedia systems, represent and store data in a wide  
30 variety of formats. The format of data determines how it should be interpreted in order to make it intelligible to a human user. A user wishing to perform a function (e.g., display, print, or edit) on data in a given format must therefore have access to facilities (e.g., software,  
35 printers, or other hardware) that can process (i.e.,

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properly interpret) data in that format. If the user's computer system does not include facilities having the ability to process data in a given format, the user will not be able to use the data.

5           Because of the multiplicity of data formats currently used in conjunction with commercial computer systems, standard conventions have been developed which permit efficient data format identification. One such convention involves the use of filename extensions to  
10 indicate the format of data within the file. For example, a file with the name of "picture.gif" has the filename extension "gif" indicating that the file contains data in GIF format. Another widely used convention is Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions  
15 (MIME). Under the MIME framework, data formats are registered with a central authority which issues a set of standard codes for identifying the formats. MIME codes are often used in network communications to identify the format of data being transmitted between computer  
20 systems.

          Within a single computer system or organization, the problem of data format incompatibility is likely to be relatively insignificant since it is likely that all data created on the system for a given purpose will be  
25 created using the same software program and will thus have the same format. However, on a WAN connecting heterogeneous computer systems, the inability of computers systems to process data formatted elsewhere will likely be more significant.

30           One conventional approach to the problem of data format incompatibility is to maintain, on a given computer system, facilities capable of recognizing all of the data formats likely to be encountered by users of that system. This approach is generally not practical,  
35 however, in light of the expense involved, the need for

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users to learn how to operate multiple facilities, and the need to frequently add new facilities in light of the introduction of new data formats.

Another approach is to maintain on the given  
5 computer system a set of parser (data conversion)  
programs which are capable of converting data from one  
format to another. A user seeking to use data of a type  
which could not be processed by system's resident  
facilities would use a parser to translate the data into  
10 a format which could be. There are at least two  
disadvantages to this solution: First, the use of the  
parser will consume additional computer system resources  
since it must be executed every time data of a format  
which cannot be directly processed by the system is  
15 retrieved from the WAN. Moreover, the constantly  
changing variety and number of data formats makes the  
task of maintaining the ability to translate all  
necessary data formats a difficult one.

#### Summary of the Invention

20 In general, in one aspect, the invention features,  
in a data network in which a multiplicity of data formats  
exist, a method for performing a particular function on  
data represented in a first data format, on a client  
system lacking resources to perform the function on data  
25 in the first data format but having resources to perform  
the function on data in a second data format. The method  
includes transmitting a request message from the client  
system to a parsing server, transmitting the data from a  
data server to the parsing server, parsing the data at  
30 the parsing server into the second data format, receiving  
on the client system the data parsed into the second  
format from the parsing server, and using a resource on  
the client system to perform the function on the parsed  
data. Preferred embodiments of the invention include one

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or more of the following features. The request message includes a Uniform Resource Locator specifying the location of the data on the network. The request message includes the data. The request message specifies the  
5 second data format. The request message specifies the first data format. The parsing server is selected from a pre-existing list of parsing servers. The parsing server is selected from among a set of parsing servers that respond to a request broadcast to the network. The pre-  
10 existing list of parsing servers is generated using information broadcast to the network by parsing servers. The pre-existing list of parsing servers is generated using information sent by parsing servers in response to messages broadcast to the network by the client system.  
15 The step of selecting the parsing server includes identifying the first data format, identifying which resources on the client can perform the function, identifying a set of data formats upon which the resources can perform the function, identifying the  
20 translation capabilities of parsing servers on the list, identifying a set of parsing servers that are capable of translating data from the first data format to one of the set of data formats and choosing a parsing server from the set. The step of identifying the translation  
25 capabilities of parsing servers includes accessing data stored on the client system. The step of identifying the translation capabilities of parsing servers includes sending messages to parsing servers over the network requesting them to indicate their translation  
30 capabilities and receiving messages from parsing servers indicating their capabilities. The network is a wide area network. The network is a local area network.

In general, in another aspect, the invention features a computer program, residing on a computer-  
35 readable medium, including instructions for causing a

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computer connected to a network to receive a request message from a client system over the network, receive data from a data server in a first format over the network, parse the data into a second data format, and  
5 transmit the data in the second format over the network to the client system.

In general, in another aspect, the invention features a parsing server for use on a network, including a digital computer and a computer program storage medium  
10 having a computer program stored thereon for execution on the digital computer. The computer program includes instructions for causing the computer to receive a request message from a client system over the network, receive data from a data server in a first format over  
15 the network, parse the data into a second data format, and transmit the data in the second format over the network to the client system.

In general, in another aspect, the invention features, in a network in which a multiplicity of data  
20 formats are recognized, a method for performing a particular function on data represented in a first data format, on a client system lacking resources to perform the function on data in the first data format, but having resources to perform the function on data in at least one  
25 other data format. The method includes identifying the first data format, identifying which resources on the client can perform the function, identifying a set of data formats upon which the resources can perform the function, identifying the translation capabilities of  
30 parsing servers on a list of parsing servers, identifying the set of parsing servers which are capable of translating data from the first data format to one of the set of data formats, choosing a parsing server from among the set of parsing servers, sending a request message  
35 from the client system to the chosen parsing server,



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which specifies the URL of the data, the first data format, and the second data format, sending the data specified by the URL from the data server to the parsing server, on the parsing server parsing the data into the second data format, sending the parsed data in the second data format from the parsing server to the client system, and using a resource on the client system to perform the function on the parsed data in the second data format.

Among the advantages of the invention are one or more of the following. Data can be readily exchanged among computer systems on a WAN notwithstanding the use of heterogeneous data formats on the WAN. The system load on a WAN for parsing data formats can be distributed among multiple servers. A computer system can perform functions on a multiplicity of data formats without maintaining on that system facilities capable of operating on all such formats. A computer system can perform functions on a multiplicity of data formats without using system resources to parse data into usable formats. Facilities for parsing a given data type need not be replicated on multiple systems on a WAN. Facilities for parsing a given data type on a WAN may be upgraded or modified without the need to upgrade or modify such facilities on all systems connected to the WAN.

Other features and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description and from the claims.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1a is a schematic diagram of a WAN.

FIG. 1b is a flowchart showing the overall operation of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a client system.

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of a parsing server.

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram of a data server.

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FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing the steps taken by a client system in performing a given function on a specified resource.

FIG. 6 is a flowchart showing the steps taken by the routine GetDataFormat on a client system.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart showing the steps taken by the routine GetParsedData on a client system.

FIG. 7a is a schematic diagram of a PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT message.

FIG. 7b is a schematic diagram of a PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT\_RESPONSE message.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart showing the steps taken by the routine ProcessReceivedData on a client system.

FIG. 9 is a flowchart showing the steps taken by the routine FindCapableParsingServer on a client system.

FIG. 9a is a schematic diagram of a PARSING\_SERVER\_CAPABILITY\_QUERY message.

FIG. 9b is a schematic diagram of a PARSING\_SERVER\_CAPABILITY\_RESPONSE message.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart showing the steps taken by the routine UpdateParsingServerList on a client system.

FIG. 11 is a flowchart showing the steps taken by a parsing server in response to a PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT message.

FIG. 12 is a flowchart showing the steps taken by a parsing server in response to a PARSING\_SERVER\_CAPABILITY\_QUERY message.

#### Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Shown in FIG. 1a is a simplified example of a WAN 13, including client systems 14, data servers 15 and parsing servers 20. Note that any computer connected to the WAN may act as a client system, a data server or a parsing server, or any combination of them.

Shown in FIG. 1b is a flowchart showing the

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overall operation of the invention. Data in a first format, which cannot be used on a client system, is transmitted to a parsing server capable of converting such data from the first format to a second format which  
5 can be used by the client system (step 16). The data is then parsed on the parsing server into the second format (step 17), and transmitted to the client system (step 18).

Shown in FIG. 2 is a simplified diagram of a  
10 client system 14. A client system 14 maintains data structures including TheFacilitiesList 25, TheParsingServerList 30, TheExtensionList 35, and a set of Facilities 40. TheFacilitiesList includes a list of Facility Descriptors 45. Each Facility Descriptor 45  
15 includes a Function field, containing a Function\_ID, a Format field, containing a Format\_ID, and a Facility field, containing a Facility\_ID. A Function\_ID identifies a function which can be performed on data, such as printing, viewing, or scanning for text. A  
20 Format\_ID corresponds to a data format. A Facility\_ID identifies a facility located on the client system. Each Facility Descriptor indicates that the specified Facility is capable of performing the specified Function on data of the specified Format.

25 TheParsingServerList 30 includes a list of parsing server Capability descriptors 50. Each parsing server capability descriptor 50 includes a ConvertFrom field and a ConvertTo field, both containing a Format\_ID. Each capability descriptor also includes a parsing server  
30 field, containing a Parsing\_Server\_ID. Each Parsing\_Server\_ID uniquely identifies a parsing server connected to the WAN. Each parsing server capability descriptor indicates that the specified parsing server is capable of converting data from format ConvertFrom to  
35 data of format ConvertTo.

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TheExtensionList includes a list of Extension  
Equivalents 55. Each Extension Equivalent includes an  
Extension, containing an alphanumeric string, and a  
Format, containing a Format\_ID. Each Extension  
5 Equivalent indicates that the presence of the given  
Extension in a URL means that the URL locates data in the  
specified Format.

Shown in FIG. 3 is a simplified diagram of a  
parsing server 20. A parsing server maintains data  
10 structures including TheParserList 60, and a set of  
Parsers 65. TheParserList includes a list of Parser  
capability descriptors 70. Each Parser capability  
descriptor 70 includes a ConvertFrom field and a  
ConvertTo field, both containing a Format\_ID. Each  
15 Parser capability descriptor 70 also contains a Parser  
field containing a Parser\_ID, which uniquely identifies a  
Parser located on a parsing server. Each Parser  
capability descriptor indicates that the specified Parser  
is capable of converting data from format ConvertFrom to  
20 format ConvertTo.

Shown in FIG. 4 is a simplified diagram of a data  
server 15. A data server maintains a set of Data  
Resources 70. Each Data Resource is either a data file,  
or a process which produces a sequence of data. Each  
25 Data Resource is associated with a URL 75, which uniquely  
identifies the Data Resource on the WAN, and a Format\_ID  
80.

Shown in FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing the steps  
taken by a client system in performing a given function  
30 (specified by the variable TheFunction), on a resource  
specified by a given URL, TheURL. (The client system may  
receive the URL from a variety of sources. For example,  
it may be specified by a user, or it may be specified by  
a hypertext link.) First, the routine GetDataFormat is  
35 called (step 100). As explained in more detail below,

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GetDataFormat sets a global variable TheDataFormat equal to the Format\_ID representing the data format of the data to be retrieved from TheURL. Next, TheFacilitiesList is checked to see if any of the Facility Descriptors has a  
5 Function field matching TheFunction, and a Format field matching TheDataFormat (step 110).

If a match is found, the global variable TheDataFormatFacility is set equal to the Facility field of the matched Facility Descriptor (step 120). Next, the  
10 client system sends a request to the data server specified by TheURL, requesting the data server to transmit the data specified by the URL (step 130). When the data is received, the routine ProcessReceivedData is executed (step 140).

15 If no match is found on TheFacilitiesList, TheParsingServerList is checked to see if any of the parsing server capability descriptors has a ConvertFrom field equal to TheDataFormat and a ConvertTo field equal to the Format field of one of the Facility Descriptors on  
20 TheFacilitiesList, such that the Facility Descriptor also has a Function field equal to TheFunction (step 150). For each match found, the matched parsing server capability descriptor is added to the list CapableParsingServersList (step 160). Then, the routine  
25 GetParsedData is executed (step 170). If, after GetParsedData is executed, the variable DataParsed? is TRUE (step 180), the routine ProcessReceivedData is executed (step 190).

If no match is found, or if the variable  
30 DataParsed? is FALSE after GetParsedData is executed, the routine FindCapableParsingServer is executed (step 200). Then the flag ParsingServerFound? is checked (step 210). If its value is FALSE, no appropriate parsing server was found, and the client system will be unable to perform  
35 the requested function on the specified resource. In

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this case, an error message is returned to the user (step 220).

If ParsingServerFound? is TRUE, control returns to step 150.

5        Shown in FIG. 6 are the steps taken by the routine  
GetDataFormat. First, TheExtensionList is scanned to  
determine whether the TheURL contains an Extension  
matching the Extension field of one of the Extension  
Descriptors. If a match is found, the variable  
10    TheDataFormat is set to the Format of that Extension  
Descriptor (step 260).

If no match is found, a message is sent to the  
data server specified by TheURL, requesting it to  
transmit the Format\_ID of the resource specified by  
15    TheURL (step 270). When the resulting Format\_ID is  
received from the data server, the variable TheDataFormat  
is set accordingly (step 280).

Shown in FIG. 7 are the steps taken by the routine  
GetParsedData. First, the variable  
20    TheCurrentCapabilityDescriptor is set equal to the first  
parsing server capability descriptor on the  
CapableParsingServersList (step 300). Then, the variable  
TheParsingServer is set equal to the parsing server field  
of first parsing server capability descriptor on the list  
25    CapableParsingServersList (step 310), and the variable  
TheParsingServerOutputFormat is set to the ConvertTo  
field of that Descriptor (step 320). A  
PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT message is sent to TheParsingServer  
(step 330). Shown in FIG. 7a is a simplified diagram of  
30    a PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT message. The message contains a  
Label 340 indicating that it is a PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT  
message, a ConvertTo field 350 containing a Format\_ID  
equal to the value of TheParsingServerOutputFormat, and a  
DataURL field 360 containing the contents of TheURL.  
35        Except in cases of error conditions, a parsing

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server will respond to a PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT message with a PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT\_RESPONSE message. Shown in FIG. 7b is a simplified diagram of a PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT\_RESPONSE message. The message contains a Label 370 indicating  
5 that it is a PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT\_RESPONSE message, a DataURL field 380 containing the URL of the resource which was parsed, a Format field 390 containing a Format\_ID, and a Data field 400, containing the parsed data. If, within a specified timeout period after the  
10 PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT message is sent, a non-error PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT\_RESPONSE message is received from TheParsingServer (step 410), the variables TheData.Format and TheData.Data are set to the Format and Data fields of the PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT\_RESPONSE message (step 420). The  
15 variable DataParsed? is set to TRUE (step 430), and the routine exits.

If a PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT\_RESPONSE message is not received from TheParsingServer within a specified timeout period (or if an error message is received), the list  
20 CapableParsingServersList is checked to determine whether any additional Parser Serving capability descriptors remain on the list (step 440). If so, TheCurrentCapabilityDescriptor is set to the next unchecked parsing server capability descriptor on  
25 CapableParsingServersList (step 450). Control then returns to step 310. If not, the variable DataParsed? is set to FALSE (step 455), and the routine exits.

FIG. 8 shows the steps taken by the routine ProcessReceivedData. TheFacilitiesList is checked to  
30 determine whether there exists a Facility Descriptor with a Format equal to TheData.Format, and a Function equal to TheFunction (step 500). If so, the Facility identified by Facility Descriptor is used to process the data in TheData.Data (step 510). If not, an error is returned  
35 (step 520).

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FIG. 9 shows the steps taken by the routine FindCapableParsingServer. First, the flag ParsingServerFound? is set to FALSE (step 600). Then, TheFacilitiesList is scanned to determine which Facility Descriptors have Function fields equal to TheFunction (step 610). For each descriptor found, a PARSING\_SERVER\_CAPABILITY\_QUERY message is then broadcast over the WAN (step 620). Shown in FIG. 9a is a simplified diagram of the PARSING\_SERVER\_CAPABILITY\_QUERY message. It contains a Label field identifying it as a PARSE\_SERVER\_CAPABILITY\_QUERY message 630, a ConvertFrom field 640 and a ConvertTo field 650 containing Format\_IDs. The ConvertFrom field will have the value of TheDataFormat, and the ConvertTo field will have the value of the Format field of the Facility Descriptor.

The client system then waits for a specified timeout period to receive PARSING\_SERVER\_CAPABILITY\_RESPONSE messages (step 660). Shown in FIG. 9b is a simplified diagram of a PARSING\_SERVER\_CAPABILITY\_RESPONSE message. It contains a Label 670 identifying it as a PARSING\_SERVER\_CAPABILITY\_RESPONSE message, a MyID field 680 containing the Parsing\_Server\_ID of the parsing server, and a ConvertFrom field 690 and a ConvertTo field 700 both containing Format\_IDs, indicating the parsing server's ability to convert data from format ConvertFrom to format ConvertTo.

For each PARSING\_SERVER\_CAPABILITY\_RESPONSE message received, the routine UpdateParsingServerList is executed (step 710). FIG. 10 shows the steps taken by UpdateParsingServerList. First, the flag ParsingServerFound? is set to TRUE (step 800). Then a parsing server capability descriptor is added to the TheParsingServerList containing the ConvertFrom, ConvertTo and MyID fields of the



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PARSING\_SERVER\_CAPABILITY\_RESPONSE message (step 810).

FIG. 11 shows the steps taken by a parsing server in response to a PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT message. First, the Resource specified by the URL field of the

5 PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT message is retrieved from the data server on which it is located (step 850). The data format of the retrieved data is then determined (step 860). TheParserList is then examined to determine whether there is a Parser capability descriptor having a  
10 ConvertFrom field equal to the format of the data, and a ConvertTo field equal to the ConvertTo field of the PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT message (step 870). If a matching Parser capability descriptor is found, the data is translated to the ConvertTo format using the Parser  
15 specified by the Parser capability descriptor (step 880). The resulting translated data is then transmitted back to the client system (step 890). If no matching Parser Capability Descriptor is found, an error message is transmitted back to the client system (step 900).

20 FIG. 12 shows the steps taken by a parsing server in response to a PARSING\_SERVER\_CAPABILITY\_QUERY. First, a pointer is set to the first Parser capability descriptor on TheParserList (step 1000). If the ConvertFrom and ConvertTo fields of the  
25 PARSING\_SERVER\_CAPABILITY\_QUERY message equal the ConvertFrom and ConvertTo fields of the Parser capability descriptor (step 1010), a PARSER\_SERVER\_CAPABILITY\_RESPONSE message is then generated containing the ConvertFrom and ConvertTo fields  
30 of the Parser capability descriptor, as well as the Parsing\_Server\_ID of the parsing server (step 1020). If the ConvertFrom and ConvertTo fields do not match, TheParserList is checked to see whether there remain  
addition Parser capability descriptors (step 1030). If  
35 so, then the pointer is then set to the next such

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Descriptor (step 1040) and control returns to step 1010.

The invention may be implemented in digital electronic circuitry or in computer hardware, firmware, 5 software, or in combinations of them. Apparatus of the invention may be implemented in a computer program product tangibly embodied in a machine readable storage device for execution by a computer processor; and method steps of the invention may be performed by one or more 10 computer processors executing a program to perform functions of the invention by operating on input data and generating output. Suitable processors include, by way of example, both general and special purpose microprocessors. Generally, a processor will receive 15 instructions and data from a read-only memory and/or a random access memory. Storage devices suitable for tangibly embodying computer program instructions include all forms of non-volatile memory, including by way of example semiconductor memory devices, such as EPROM, 20 EEPROM, and flash memory devices; magnetic disks such as internal hard disks and removable disks; magneto-optical disks; and CD-ROM disks. Any of the foregoing may be supplemented by, or incorporated in, specially-designed ASICs (application-specific integrated circuits).

25 Other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims. For example, the order of performing steps of the invention or the ordering, structuring or naming of data structures of the invention may be changed by those skilled in the art and still achieve desirable 30 results.

A client system may rely, for example, on only one specified parsing server to convert data.

Parsing servers, at intervals, may broadcast messages over the WAN announcing their capabilities, and 35 client systems may update their parsing server lists

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accordingly.

Client systems, at intervals, may broadcast messages over the WAN asking parsing servers to identify themselves and their capabilities and the client systems  
5 may use the responses to update their parsing server lists accordingly.

A client system may keep track of errors encountered when attempting to utilize a given parsing server, and delete the corresponding parsing server  
10 capability descriptor from TheParsingServerList if errors occurred at more than a specified frequency.

A client system may initially obtain the file specified by TheURL from the File Server and determine its Format. If it cannot process the file with its own  
15 facilities, it may engage in a process of finding appropriate parsing servers such that each PARSE\_AND\_TRANSMIT message includes the actual file instead of the URL for the file, and the parsing server  
20 parses the included file, rather than obtaining it from a File Server.

TheParsingServerList may include a list of parsing servers, without capability information, and when a client system needs to convert a given file, it may query all of the parsing servers on TheParsingServerList to  
25 determine which, if any, is capable of doing the required transformation.

Client systems may, alternatively, not maintain a parsing server list. If a parsing server is needed, the client system may broadcast a query message over the WAN  
30 to determine whether any parsing servers could perform the needed conversion. The client system may use a parsing server which responds affirmatively to its query message.

A client system may request one parsing server to  
35 translate data to an intermediate format and then after

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receiving the translated data, request a second parsing server to translate the data from the intermediate format to a final format.

The TheParsingServer may be chosen from the  
5 CapableParsingServerList according to a prioritization heuristic.

What is claimed is:

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1. In a data network in which a multiplicity of data formats exist, a method for performing a particular function on data represented in a first data format, on a client system lacking resources to perform the function  
5 on data in the first data format but having resources to perform the function on data in a second data format, the method comprising:  
transmitting a request message from the client system to a parsing server;  
10 transmitting the data from a data server to the parsing server; parsing the data at the parsing server into the second data format;  
receiving on the client system the data parsed into the second format from the parsing server; and  
15 using a resource on the client system to perform the function on the parsed data.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the request message comprises a Uniform Resource Locator specifying the location of the data on the network.
- 20 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the client system is the same as the data server.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the request message specifies the second data format.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the request message  
25 specifies the first data format.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the parsing server is selected from a pre-existing list of parsing servers.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the parsing server is selected from among a set of parsing servers which  
30 respond to a request broadcast to the network.
8. The method of claim 6, wherein the pre-existing list of parsing servers is generated using information broadcast to the network by parsing servers.
9. The method of claim 6, wherein the pre-existing  
35 list of parsing servers is generated using information

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sent by parsing servers in response to messages broadcast to the network by the client system.

10. The method of claim 6, wherein the step of selecting the parsing server comprises:

5 identifying the first data format;

identifying which resources on the client can perform the function;

identifying a set of data formats upon which the resources can perform the function;

10 identifying the translation capabilities of parsing servers on the list;

identifying a set of parsing servers which are capable of translating data from the first data format to one of the set of data formats; and

15 choosing a parsing server from among the set of parsing servers which is capable of translating from the first data format to a data format from the set of data formats.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the step of  
20 identifying the translation capabilities of parsing servers comprises accessing data stored on the client system.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein the step of  
25 identifying the translation capabilities of parsing servers comprises sending messages to parsing servers over the network requesting them to indicate their translation capabilities and receiving messages from parsing servers indicating their capabilities.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the network is a  
30 wide area network.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein the network is a local area network.

15. A computer program, residing on a computer-readable medium, comprising instructions for causing a  
35 computer connected to a network to:

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receive a request message from a client system over the network;

receive data from a data server in a first format over the network;

5 parse the data into a second data format; and

transmit the data in the second format over the network to the client system.

16. A parsing server for use on a network, comprising a digital computer and a computer program storage medium  
10 having a computer program stored thereon for execution on the digital computer, the program comprising instructions for causing the computer to:

receive a request message from a client system over the network;

15 receive data from a data server in a first format over the network;

parse the data into a second data format;

transmit the data in the second format over the network to the client system.

20 17. In a network in which a multiplicity of data formats are recognized, a method for performing a particular function on data represented in a first data format, on a client system lacking resources to perform the function on data in the first data format, but having  
25 resources to perform the function on data in at least one other data format, the method comprising:

identifying the first data format;

identifying which resources on the client can perform the function;

30 identifying a set of data formats upon which the resources can perform the function;

identifying the translation capabilities of parsing servers on a list of parsing servers;

35 identifying the set of parsing servers which are capable of translating data from the first data format to

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one of the set of data formats;

choosing a parsing server from among the set of parsing servers;

5 sending a request message from the client system to the chosen parsing server, specifying the URL of the data, the first data format, and the second data format;

sending the data specified by the URL from a data server to the parsing server;

10 on the parsing server parsing the data into the second data format;

sending the parsed data in the second data format from the parsing server to the client system;

15 using a resource on the client system to perform the function on the parsed data in the second data format.

18. In a data network including server systems and client systems, a method of converting data from a first format unusable by a client system into a second format usable by the client system comprising the steps of:

20 (a) directing data in the first format at the request of the client system to a parsing server capable of converting such data from the first format to the second format;

25 (b) parsing the data at the parsing server to the second format;

(c) directing the data in the second format from the parsing server to the client system; and

(d) using the data in the second format in the client system.

30 19. In a data network including server systems and client systems, a method of converting data from a first format unusable by a client system into a second format usable by the client system comprising the steps of sending the data to a parsing server capable of  
35 converting such data from the first format to the second



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format, parsing the data in the parsing server from the first format to the second format, and sending the data in the second format to the client system.

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FIG. 1a

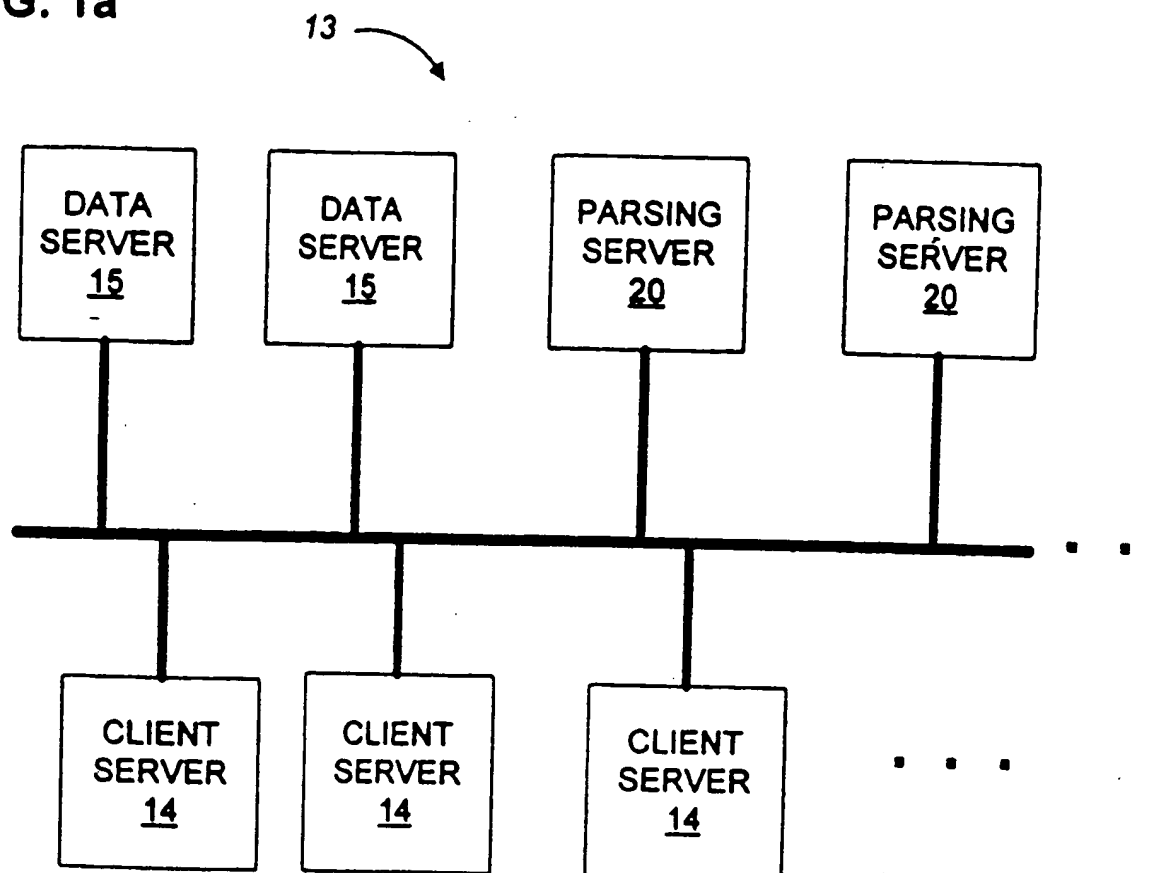


FIG. 1b

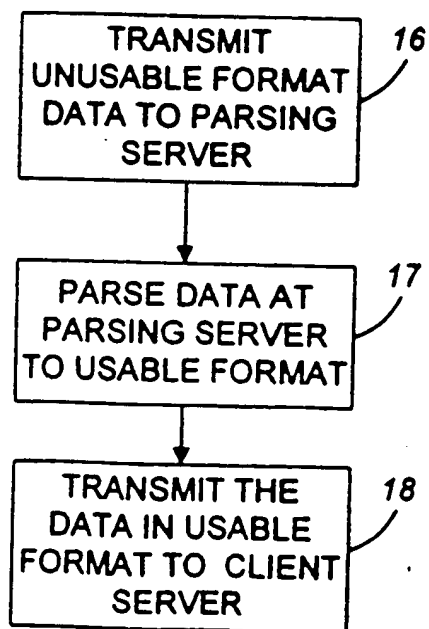
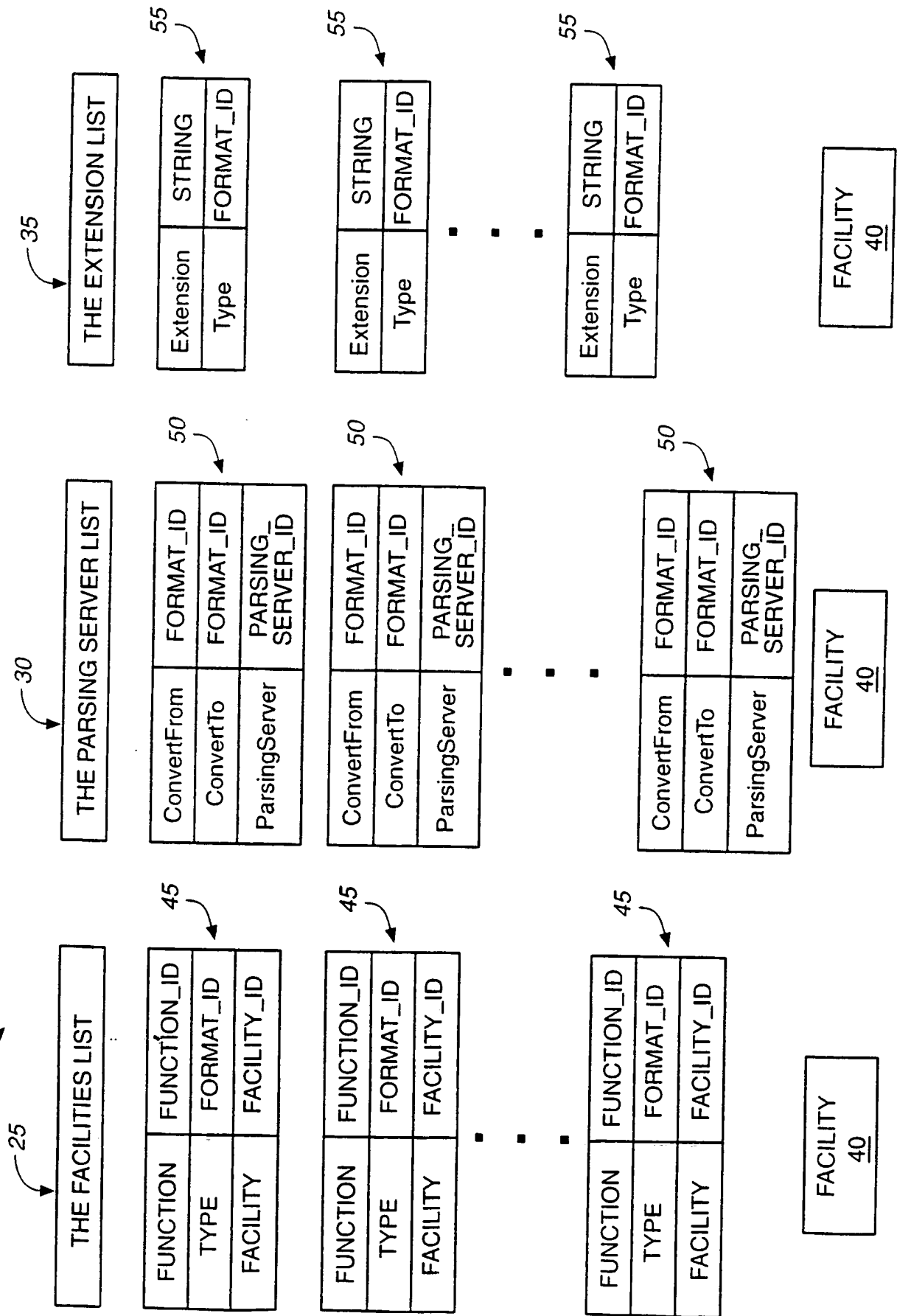
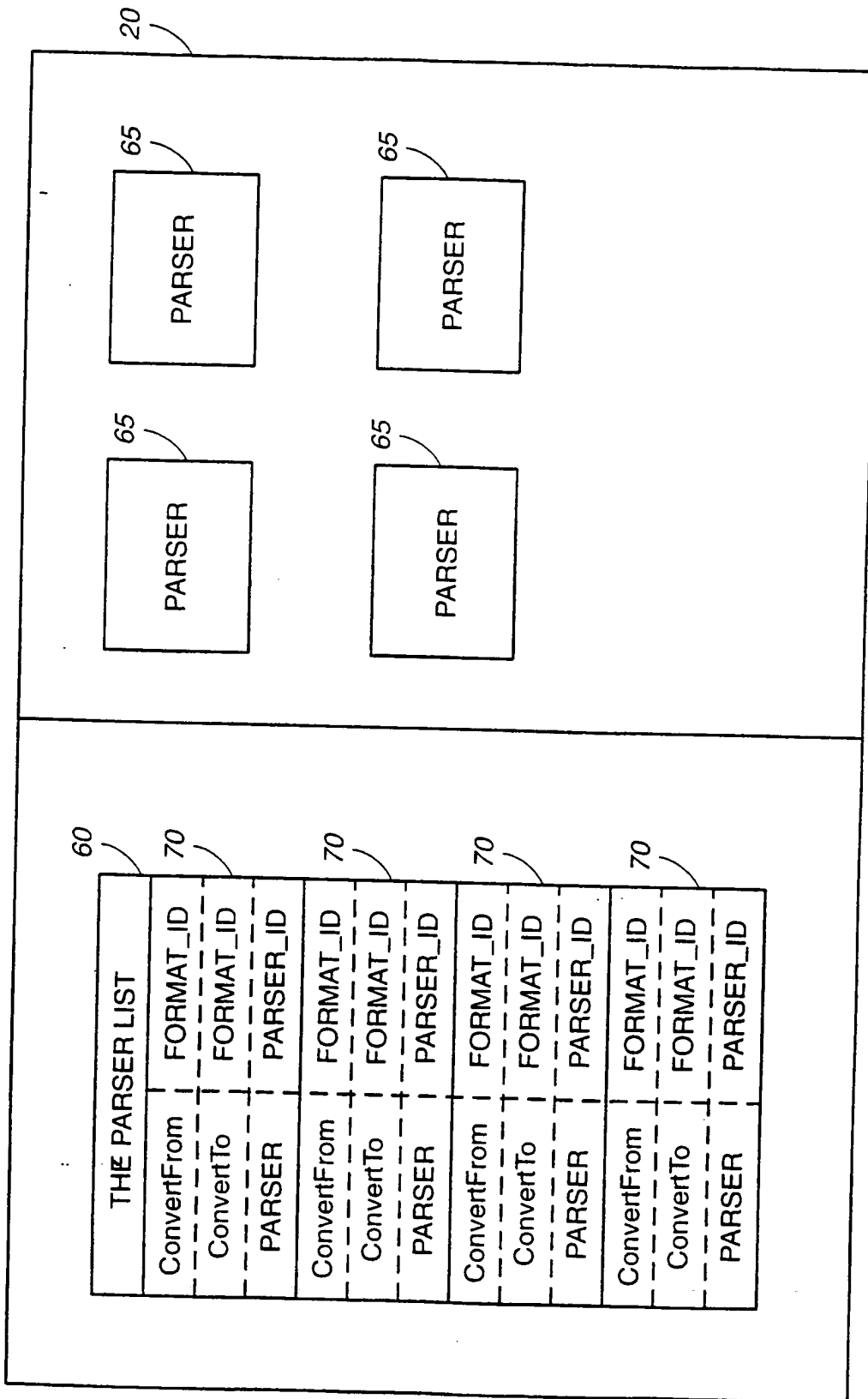
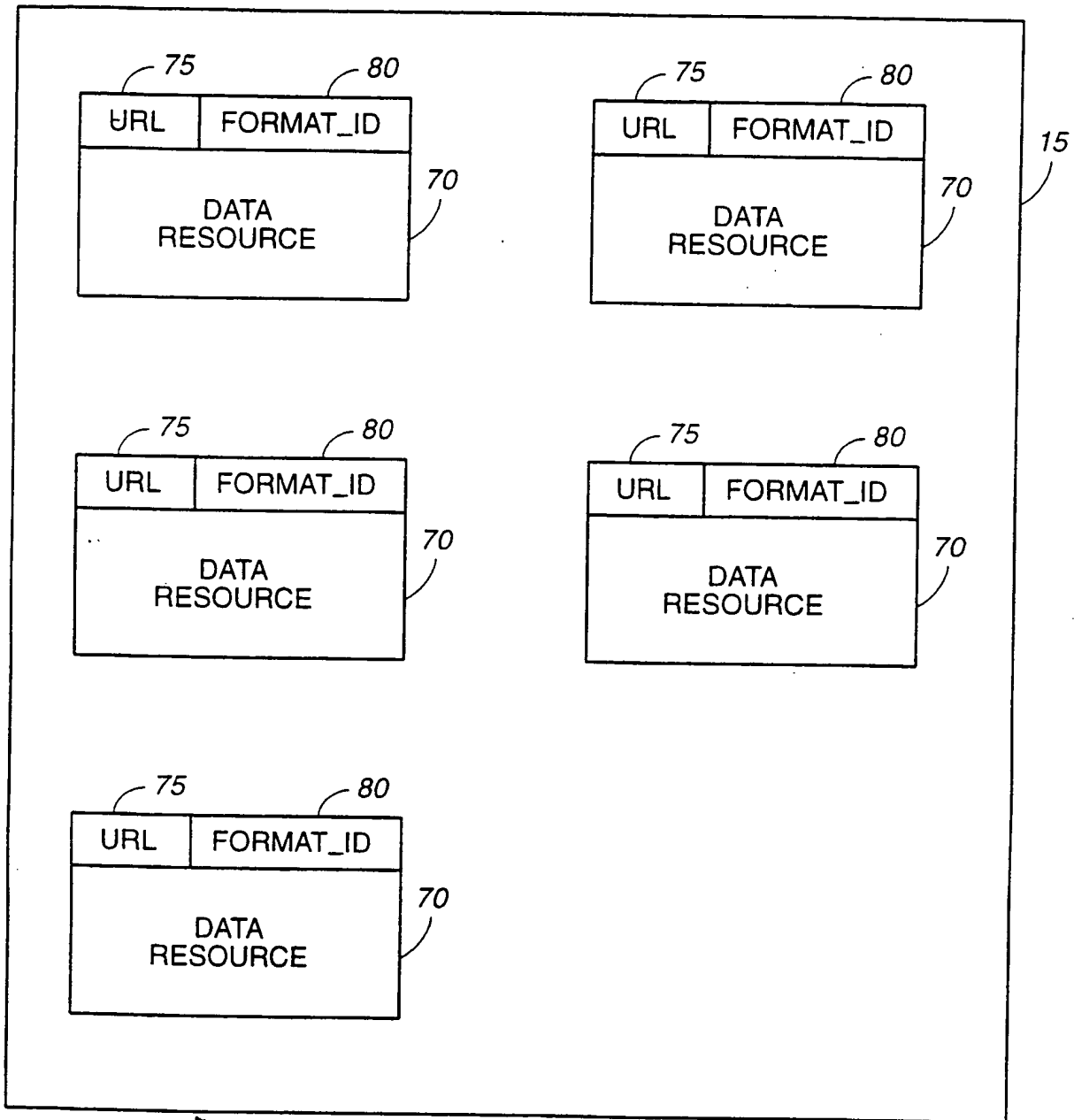


FIG. 2



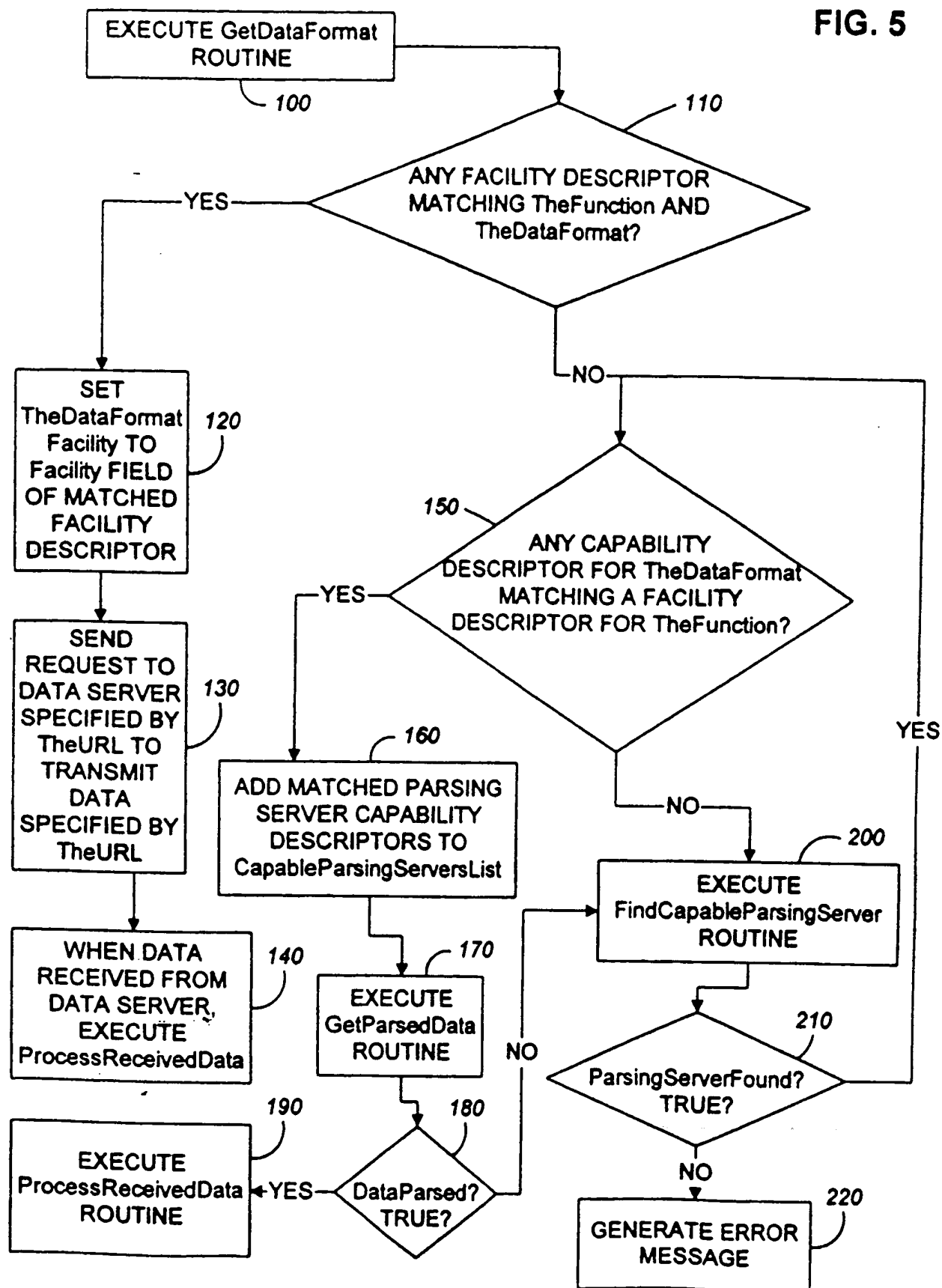
**FIG. 3**



**FIG. 4**

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FIG. 5



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FIG. 6

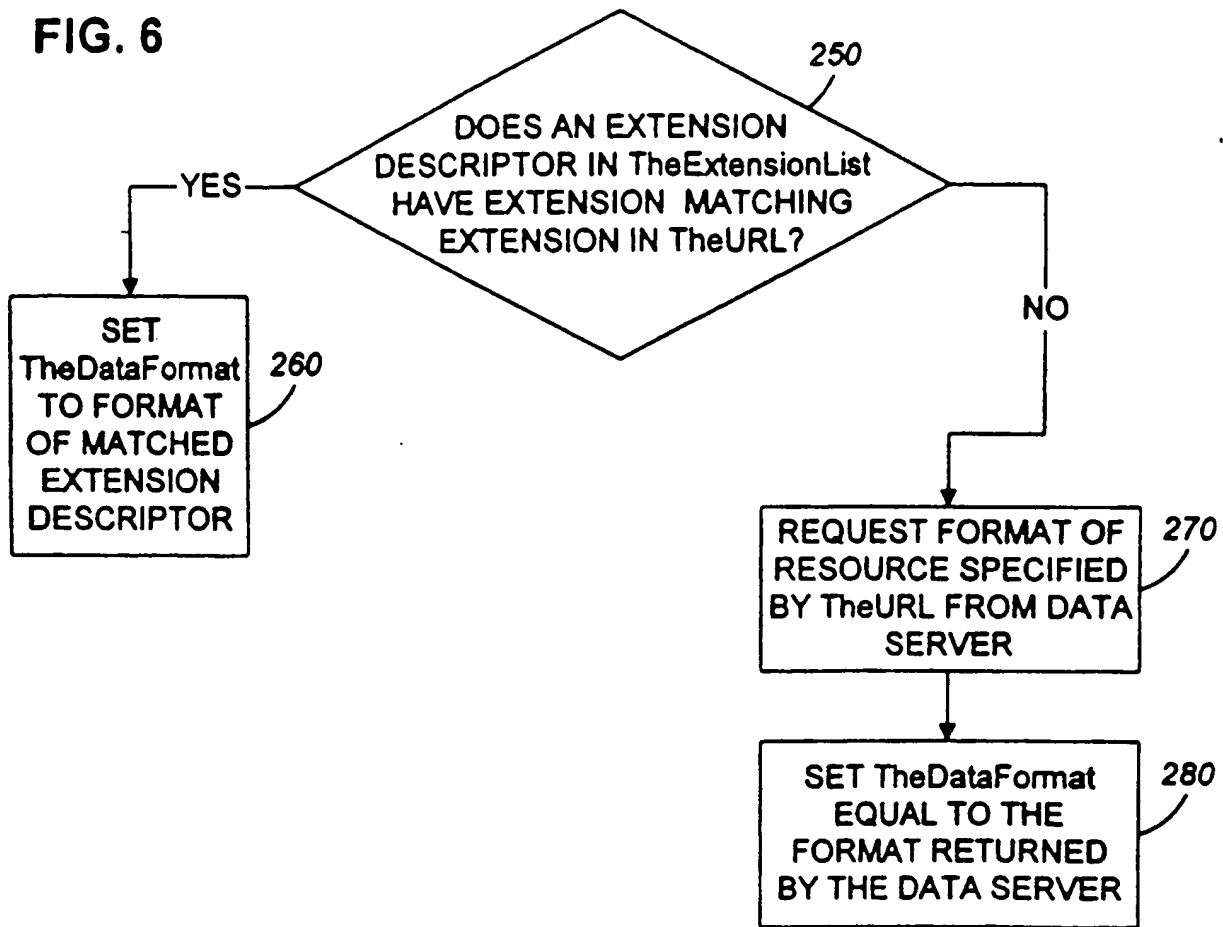
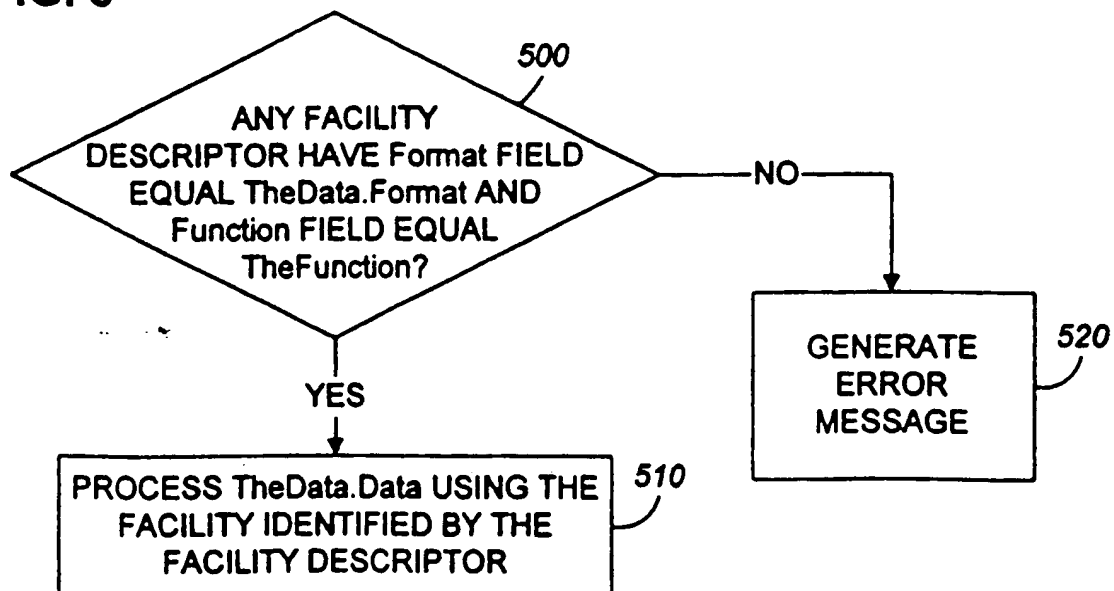


FIG. 8



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FIG. 7

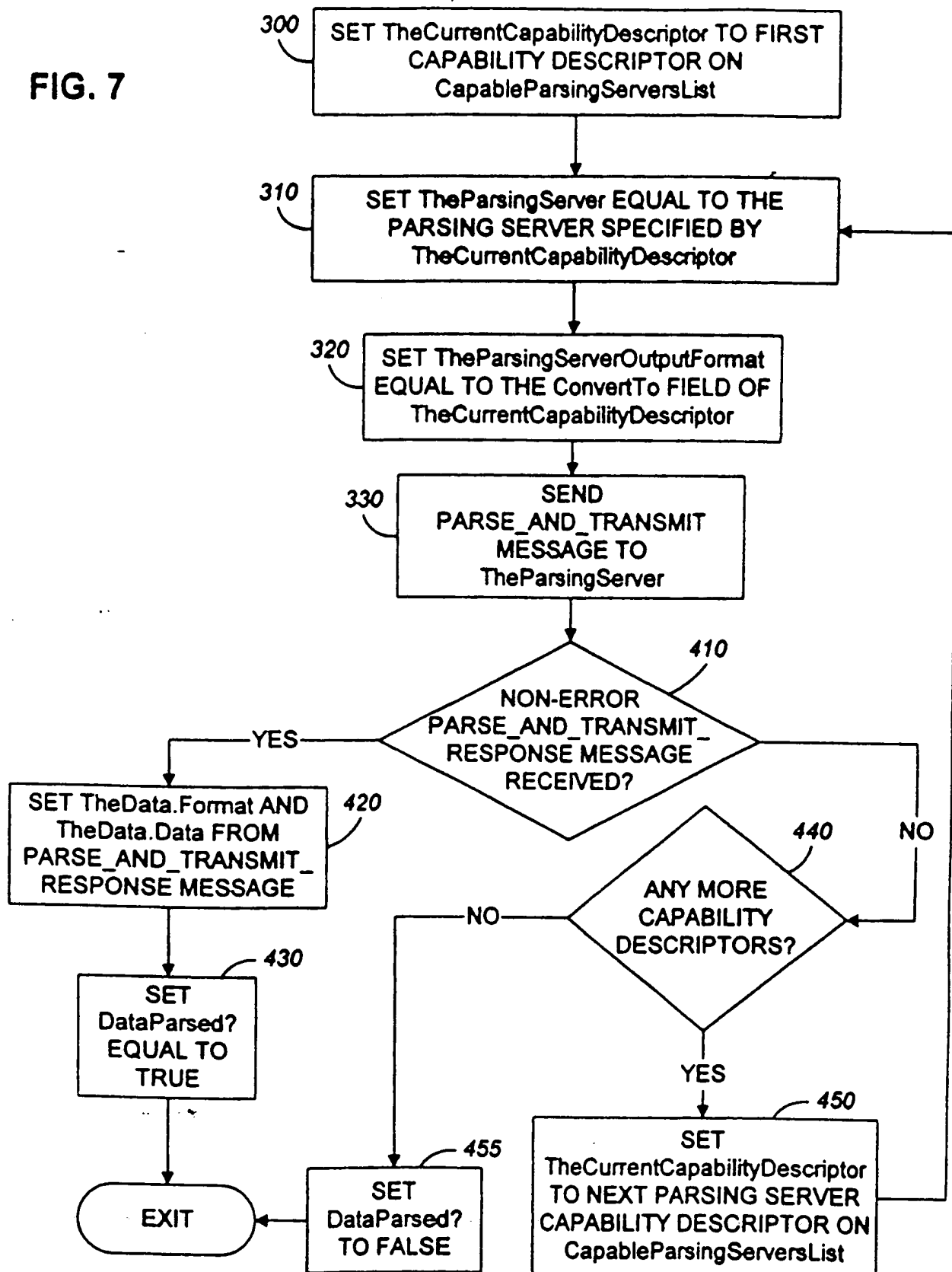




FIG. 7a

PARSE_AND_TRANSMIT		340
ConvertTo	FORMAT_ID	350
DataURL	URL	360

FIG. 7b

PARSE_AND_TRANSMIT_RESPONSE		370
DataURL	URL	380
FORMAT	FORMAT_ID	390
Data	Data	400

FIG. 9a

PARSING_SERVER_CAPABILITY_QUERY		630
ConvertFrom	FORMAT_ID	640
ConvertTo	FORMAT_ID	650

FIG. 9b

PARSING_SERVER_CAPABILITY_RESPONSE		670
MyID	PARSING_SERVER_ID	680
ConvertFrom	FORMAT_ID	690
ConvertTo	FORMAT_ID	700

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FIG. 9

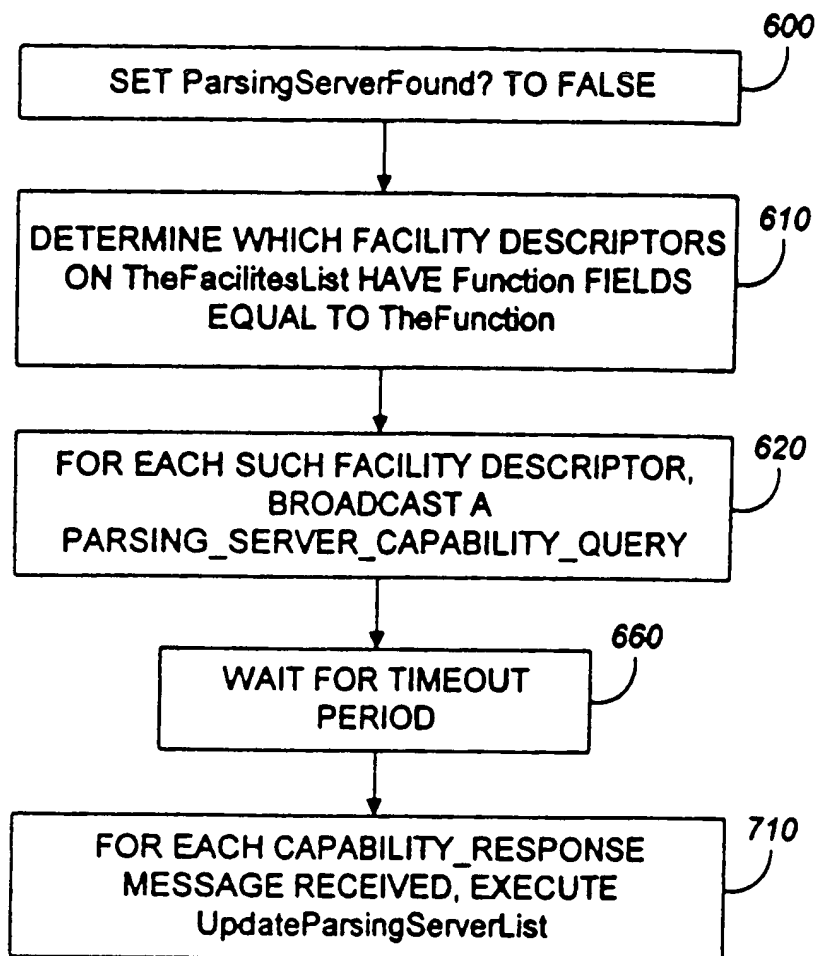
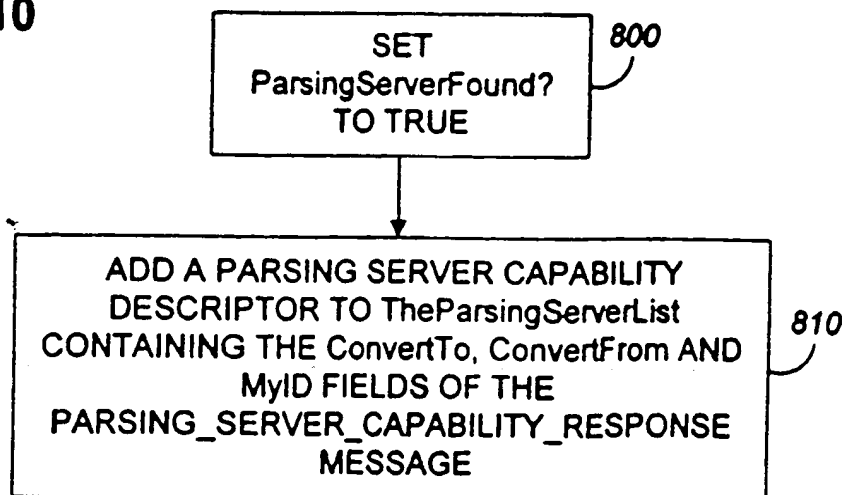
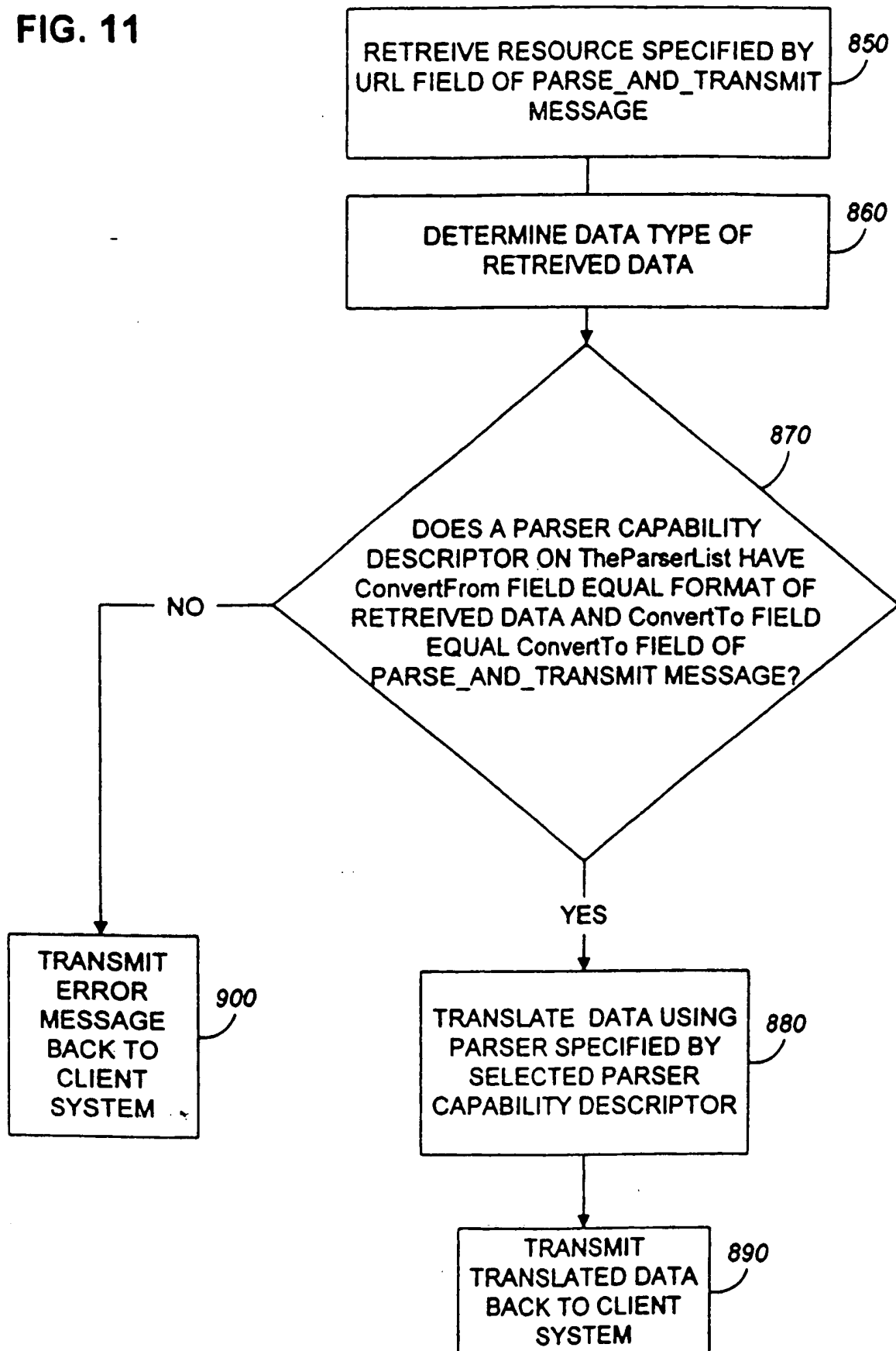


FIG. 10



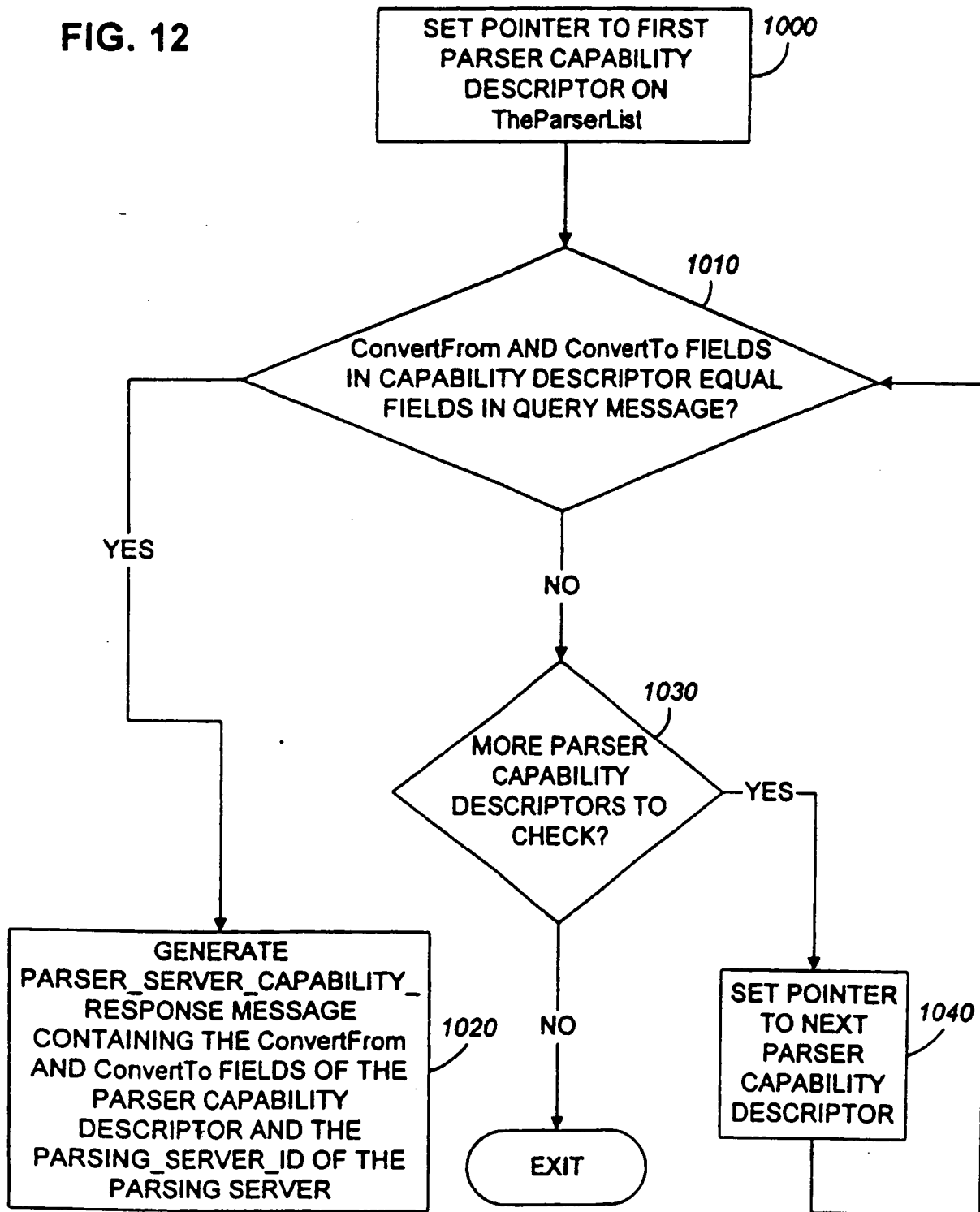
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FIG. 11



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FIG. 12



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US98/09033**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(6) : G06F 5/01; H04B 1/00

US CL : 395/200.33, 200.47, 200.48, 200.49, 200.61, 200.76; 340/825.52

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 395/200.33, 200.47, 200.48, 200.49, 200.61, 200.76; 340/825.52

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,727,159 [KIKINIS] 10 Mar 1998, fig 4, col 9, line 61 to col 10, line 35; col 2, lines 54-61; col 3, lines 18-30	1-5, 13-16, 18-19
-----	-----	-----
Y	col 8, lines 49-62	6-12, 17
Y	US 5,227,778 [VACON et al] 13 Jul 1993, col 2, lines 17-34; col 2, lines 1-11; col 2, lines 34-45	6-12, 17



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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*E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z document member of the same patent family
*O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
*P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 SEPTEMBER 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

22 OCTOBER 1998

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